

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 34.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 214. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## Wilkesboro' Academy.

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesboro' is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.  
May 17, 1828.—82tf.

## The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.  
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

## For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.  
June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. has been dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

## Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Flagstone and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

## EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for cash. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descriptions. 200tf.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828. Philip Swortlander vs. William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State: ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, to notify defendant that complaint will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmund Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.  
3m 41.

## Payetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—092

## FALL FASHIONS!

### Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,  
SQUIRE LOWRY.  
Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

## IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday,

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of LAND, containing FIVE HUNDRED and 50 ACRES, more or less, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, adjoining Geo. Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

LIKEWISE, his undivided interest, being one-third of a Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

ALSO, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Hilton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan county.

## Twelve Negroes,

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,

all very likely.

Eight Horses, stock of Cattle and Hogs, farming utensils, riding Chair and Harness, one Still and Tubs,

Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The SALE to commence between the hours of twelve and two, on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN C. BLUM, Trustee.  
November, 10, 1828.—10135.

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr vs. The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to show cause why the lands devised by the dec'd, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.  
6t15.

**Long Life.**—He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. The felicity of human life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or object which keeps awake and enlivens all our powers. Our happiness consists in the pursuit, much more than in the attainment of, any temporal good. Rest is agreeable: but it is only from preceding labors that rest acquires its true relish.—When the mind is suffered to remain in continued inaction, all its powers decay. It soon languishes and sickens; but the pleasures which it proposed to obtain from rest, end in tediousness & insipidity.—To this let that miserable set of men bear witness, who after spending a part of their life in active industry, have retired to what they have fancied was to be a pleasing enjoyment of themselves, in wealthy inactivity and profound repose. Where they expect to find an asylum, they have found nothing but a dreary and comfortless waste. Their days have dragged on with uniform languor; melancholy remembrance, often returning, of the cheerful hours they were engaged in the honest business and labors of the world.

The reported appointment of the Hon. W. King, as Senator in Congress, by the Gov. of Maine, turns out to be a mistake.

## Desultory Selections.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF A COW.

On Wednesday last, an action was brought in the county court at Preston, before the under sheriff, by Mr. Joseph Pacey, against Mr. John Ramage, the keeper of the Vauxhall-road watch-house, in this town, to recover damages for alleged negligence of the defendant in omitting to take proper care of a cow, impounded in a pinfold kept by him.

The circumstances of the case are of the most extraordinary nature—their equal we never remember meeting with—and indeed, we question, whether any similar case is on record. The veracity of the account may be questioned, but the dubious may be convinced of the fact by inquiring at the watch-house. It appeared, from the evidence which was adduced, that about 6 o'clock in the evening of the 8th of July last, a cow was found wandering in Tithebarn st. in a very disorderly manner, much to the terror of certain of his majesty's liege subjects, several of whom had been laid prostrate by its vagaries, and for this conduct, so contrary to the established rules of decorum, was seized upon and carried to the pound, alias pinfold, kept by the defendant.

Here the restive animal was left to her own cogitations; but, probably, not being aware of or not regarding the pains and penalties awarded against prison breakers, in a short time determined on making her escape from the yard, and accordingly ascending a flight of six stone steps, she proceeded along a passage, and breaking open a door found herself in a room where Mrs. Ramage and family were regaling themselves with tea. The appearance of the uninvited guest quickly caused a movement among the drinkers of the inspiring beverage, who ran screaming from the room, leaving their vaccine friend to the uninterrupted enjoyment of the decoction of the Bohea, and the buttered toast. The cow finding herself so agreeably situated, immediately commenced operations upon the good things before her, but from the natural awkwardness of the species, soon overthrew table, tea service, and all together, and, after doing some other mischief, bolted through a door, opposite the one at which she entered the room, and down five steps into a yard, where her egress was stopped, and before she could retrace her steps, Mr. Ramage and assistants took her in other custody and conveyed her to her original place of durance.

The next morning, on Mr. Ramage visiting the yard, he found the prisoned had again escaped, and immediately commenced a search for her. She was found to have climbed a heap of stones, lying in one corner of the yard, to a wall about 12 feet from the ground, along which she had walked (though the wall was but one brick and a half thick) a distance of 15 feet, and climbed somewhat higher to the top of a shed; this she had walked over, and again elevated herself by gaining the top of a building used as a file-cutter's shop. Not being sufficiently acquainted with the navigation of that part, she at once pushed one of her feet through the sky-light, to the inexpressible horror of Mr. Rocket, the file-cutter who was at work below, and to whom the sudden appearance of a cloven foot manifested, as he thought, a visit from his Satanic majesty.—Without waiting to parley the occasion of the honour done him by so dreadful a personage, with an appalling noise the Rocket went off, spreading the direful intelligence of the arrival of his cloven footed visitant.—Our perambulator easily extricated her foot, and again ascended, and walked along the roof of a warehouse, the height of an ordinary three story house, formerly used as a brewery, but now as a cotton store; this roof proved to be too weak to support the weight of the animal, and she fell through upon a pile of bags of cotton, and rolled to the floor, where her journeyings ended, for in this room, lying on her side, she was found, very materially injured. She was kept a fortnight after this freak and then submitted to the butcher's knife.

The owner of the cow had to pay 2l. 2s. to the proprietor of the warehouse, in compensation for the injury sustained, and now sought to recover damages, from the pinfold keeper, for allowing the best to wander. After some deliberation, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 2l. 2s. subject to a point reserved for decision as to the jurisdiction of the court to try the cause.

Liverpool paper.

Canada.—Fort George is soon to be

garrisoned by a regiment of British troops. A regiment of troops is to be stationed at Niagara the ensuing summer—the works at the Short Hills are to be abandoned, &c. Fort Mississauga is to be finished after the original plan. The approach of winter has been early and its severity almost unprecedented. At Kingston Nov. 18, the thermometer stood for several hours 15 below the freezing point. Nov. 22, a violent snow storm set in, which continued all night, and rendered sleighing generally good until Nov. 27, when the rain fell in torrents, leaving Nov. 29 little vestige of the intrusive visitor. No ice had been made Nov. 29, to obstruct navigation on Lake Ontario.

Boston Patriot, Dec. 12.

**Present State of the World.**—Take an artificial globe and revolve it in which direction you please, and you shall not be able to touch a spot represented as habitable where mankind at this moment, are not in some way at loggerheads.—If you begin at home, the people of the United States are involved in a series of political altercations, producing ever and anon among individuals a broken crown or a shattered character.—Reaching a little above, you find the Canadas in a state of disaffection bordering on a revolution—or proceeding south and crossing the Mexican gulf, you perceive the seeds of anarchy springing up in every quarter, and threatening to overrun the whole Southern continent. Spanning the waters between, you may touch Africa, whose tribes are perpetually warring against each other; then Hindostan, where British avarice is daily crawling into new possession through streams of blood; or China, whose government is now engaged in crushing certain powerful symptoms of rebellion. Or, passing onwards again towards the northern extremities of Asia and Europe, you see the frigid and untamable Russian pouring in his legions of blood-thirsty serfs upon the effeminate and equally inflexible muselman. Shifting further to the left, the countries of Europe present a scene not more honorable to the character of our race. Italy sunk in guilty superstition; Spain in misery and peril—Portugal on the brink of ruin; France a nation of convulsion, red with political crimes; Germany slothful yet bloody; Great Britain supporting itself like a gigantic pirate, upon plundered treasures and oppressive tribute. What an admirable commentary does this picture afford upon the boasted doctrine of human perfectibility; and what magnificent evidence does it exhibit of the civil and moral amelioration of mankind.

**Literary Intelligence.**—We learn from the London New monthly Magazine, that the author of Brambletye House will shortly publish "Zillah, a tale of Jerusalem." Mr. Gratton, the popular author of High Ways and Bye Ways, is engaged on a new series of Tales and Sketches. A new novel called "Life in India," said to be by an adept, is about to appear. It will give a faithful picture of fashionable movements in Calcutta. Another novel, "from the pen of a very popular author," is just announced. It is entitled "The Protestant." An author, whose hand will be immediately recognized, has announced a work of fiction, to be called "Tales of the Great St. Barnard." It is likewise said, that the writer of one of the most popular of the satirical novels has just finished a new comic romance, to be called "Rank and Talent." A great sensation in certain quarters is expected to be produced by the publication of the work. Sir Walter Scott's next romance is founded on certain incidents in the history of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and will include his final conflict with the Swiss. We are glad, for the sake of variety, that he has at last, again resorted to the continent for his scene.—Three new volumes of "Tales of a Grandfather," are to be ready by Christmas, and will bring down the Scottish history to the rebellion in 1745. The author of the admired novel of "Pelham or the adventures of a Gentleman," has a new work in the press, called "Disowned." Mr. Southey is about publishing the story of the Cock and Hen, a Spanish Romance. This seems to us to outdo Wordsworth. The Literary Remains of Henry Neele are in a state of preparation for the public. A New Quarterly Review is announced, to be edited by the Rev. Blanco White.

To prevent young fruit trees from being destroyed by mice.—When the earth has been deeply covered with snow for a few weeks, we frequently

find many trees in our nurseries and young orchards, injured or destroyed by mice. To prevent their excursion and lessen their number, it has been recommended to tread the snow down firmly about the roots and bodies of the trees to the distance of two or three feet from them. This will make the snow two solid a mass for them to penetrate, and probably destroy many of them in their nests. As these animals require warm nests to sleep in, all the materials with which they cover themselves, such as grass, weeds and stubble, should be removed from nurseries, and young fruit trees. Particular attention is required for those trees, which are placed near a wall, as it affords a secure shelter for mice. No kind of manure which can harbour mice, should be laid about your fruit trees.

N. E. Farmer.

**Improvement of Candles.**—By John Murray, F. L. S. I steep the cotton wick in lime water in which I have dissolved a considerable quantity of nitrate of potasse, common nitre, or salt petre; by this means I secure a purer flame and more superior light—a more perfect combustion is ensured—snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not "run." The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.—*Brewster's Journal*, Oct. 1828.

**Cooking Potatoes.**—Of all the good things which nature produces through the patient industry of the farmer, there is nothing which is so agreeable to the palate as the potatoe, or any one vegetable so universally esteemed; yet this is rendered unpalatable by the manner of cooking it, but then comparatively few are acquainted with the real flavour of this esculent root. Lovers of mealy potatoes do well to attend to the following method, communicated to us by a lady of this town, whereby potatoes a year old, may be rendered as delicious as new ones boiled in the common manner. Peel them, put them into cold water, and let them remain 2 or three hours; then boil them in water which has been salted, observing that it boils when they are put in; pour off the water when they are done, shakethem well, for a short time, put them on the fire again, and at the expiration of ten or fifteen minutes they will be ready for the table.

**A poor, little, short, brown hog.**—A gentleman had five daughters, all of whom he brought up to some useful and respectable characters in life. These daughters married, one after another, with the consent of their father.

The first married a gentleman by the name of *Poor*—the second a Mr. *Little*—the third a Mr. *Short*—the fourth a Mr. *Brown*, and the fifth a Mr. *Hogg*.—At the wedding of the latter, her sisters, with their husbands, were present, and after the ceremonies of the wedding were over, the old gentleman said to the guests, "I have taken great pains to educate my five daughters, so they might act well their parts in life: and from their advantages and improvements I fondly hoped that they would do honor to my family; and I find that all my pains, care and expectations, have turned out nothing but a Poor, Little, Short, Brown, Hogg!"

**How to please your friends.**—Go to India, stay there twenty years, work hard, get money, save it, come home, bring with you a store of wealth and a diseased liver, visit your friends, and make a will, provide well for them all, then die: what a prudent, good, generous, kind hearted soul you will be.

**Wholesome advice, from Johnson's letters.**

Begin life with the least show and least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, but you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own, while any man can call upon you for money you cannot pay; therefore begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your first care not to be in any man's debt. Resolve not to be poor; whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness, it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult.

A mild tempered woman, is a balsam that heals matrimonial sorrows.

A perverse woman is like a perpetual blister.



## North-Carolina Legislature.

From the Register, Dec. 26.

On Monday last, the Select joint Committee appointed on that part of Governor Iredell's Message which related to the Banks, reported to the House the result of their labors. There were two Reports—one from the majority and one from the minority of the Committee. They were both read and ordered to be printed, with the whole of the testimony elicited during the investigation. The Committee directed their attention, it seems, to several distinct heads of enquiry, of which these were the most prominent:

1. Was the Capital of the several Banks raised in the manner required by their Charters?
2. Have they dealt to a greater amount than allowed by their Charters?
3. Have they dealt in articles prohibited by law?
4. Have they been guilty of Usury?

The report of the majority states, that the State Bank Stock was subscribed and paid in the manner required by the Charter, when the books were first opened in 1810. In 1818, the period of the second subscription, the payment was not made, it seems, in "gold and silver," but in current Bank Notes. The Capital of the other Banks was paid in the manner required by law.

Upon the second head, the Committee report, that all the Banks have dealt to a greater extent than prudence warranted.

On the third point, the Report says, that the State Bank and Bank of Cape Fear have both dealt to a large amount in United States Bank Stock, and have both purchased in their own notes at a discount. That all the Banks have given a premium in their own notes, for those of the Bank of the United States. They state, also, that the State Bank has purchased Cotton to a considerable amount, in this and other States.

On the fourth head, it is stated, that the State Bank has been in the habit of requiring applicants for accommodation, to exchange Northern funds for their own notes, equal in amount to the sum borrowed.

The Report concludes with a bill, to compel the Banks of this State to pay specie, after the day of — next, under a penalty of — per cent.

The Report of the Minority, sets out the same facts, in a different dress, of course. The majority seem disposed to palliate the conduct of the Banks. The minority "nothing extenuate," and recommend that the Attorney General of the State, forthwith institute proceedings against all three of our Banking Institutions, in the nature of *quo warranto*.

The Reports shall both appear in the Register, when printed. The above Synopsis of their contents is given to meet public expectation on the subject.

The bill erecting a new County out of the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians, by the name of *Macon*, has passed the House of Commons, 64 votes to 61 and is therefore a law.

From the Register, Dec. 30.

The bill providing for an extra session of the Supreme Court, to be held annually in the Summer, at Salisbury, has passed its second reading in the Commons, almost without opposition.

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Settle, (the Speaker,) advocated the bill, as a convenience to the people of the western part of the State; stating, that at present the time of the Superior Courts is so entirely occupied with questions of Law, that an Equity case was rarely tried; that of course all suits of this description had to be brought to the Supreme Court at Raleigh, which subjected the Suitors to much trouble, and to the expense of engaging fresh Counsel; that all this might be prevented, without expense to the State, by authorizing the present Supreme Court Judges to hold an annual Court at Salisbury, as proposed in this bill.

Mr. Gaston suggested, that as the grievance complained of by the West related only to suits in Equity, the friends of this bill should confine its provision to Equity suits alone, and suffer all appeals to come to the Supreme Court at Raleigh, as heretofore. He should prefer this course, as it would less disturb this important branch of our Judiciary System; and it would, besides, prevent delays which might otherwise be produced, where appeals were made to gain time only, from the new Court being held but once a year.

The friends of the bill could not consent to the proposed alteration. They said, when the Judges were at Salisbury trying Equity suits, it would require but a little more time to try appeals in questions of law; that it would be a great accommodation to the parties concerned, and would infringe no more on the excellent institution of the Supreme Court, than if the Court was confined to Chancery suits alone.

[Just as our paper was going to press, the above bill was rejected on its third reading, 66 to 57.]

**Chubfoot and Harlow Canal.**—The bill appropriating \$6,000, as an additional loan, for erecting a Lock at the North-

east extremity of this Canal, and for making some necessary repairs to the Canal, has, after considerable opposition, passed into a law. When on its second reading in the House of Commons, an amendment was offered to the bill by Mr. Potter, by way of a proviso, making it necessary that individual security should be given for the re-payment of this money to the State; as if by means of the loan the work can be completed, and the Stock become profitable, the individuals interested ought to become security.

This was objected to as unreasonable, as the State owns Stock to the amount of \$17,500, and has loaned to the Company, taking the Stock for security, \$12,000 more, while individuals own but \$11,000, so that the State will be more benefited by completing the work than the individual Stockholders; that until the navigation be made good, the State will neither receive interest for her loan, nor benefit upon her Stock. The amendment was then rejected. But on the third reading of the bill, the amendment was again introduced, modified so as to allow 10 years for the re-payment of the principal, and then carried, and the bill so passed.

In the Senate, this amendment was expunged, and the bill passed without it. A message being sent to the House of Commons, on Friday, the subject came again before that House, and a motion was made by Mr. Alexander, that the House recede from its amendment. And after some debate, the motion was carried, 64 votes to 53.

In the House of Commons, the bill was ably supported by Messrs. Nash, Fisher, Swain, Alexander, H. Jones, Hellen and Boyken; and opposed by Mr. Potter, who professed himself friendly to the bill, with the amendment which he proposed.

On Saturday, in the House of Commons, the bill to provide for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake, was indefinitely postponed, 86 to 52. The bill proposed an annual tax of two and a half cents on each acre of land within half a mile of the Lake. An amendment was proposed and carried, to strike out this sum, and insert twenty-five cents on each acre. The adoption of this amendment, it is believed, defeated the bill.

On the same day, Mr. Spruill, from the select committee, to whom was recommended the memorial of the Tuscarora Indians, with instructions to report the nature, extent and validity of their claim, made a detailed report, accompanied with a bill, concerning the lands formerly occupied by the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, lying in Bertie, on the north side of the Roanoke River. The bill provides for the sale of their title to the lands, for their benefit.

**Our Currency.**—We are glad to find that our Legislature has, at length, entered upon this important subject. The Reports of the Bank Committee are before them, and Mr. Fisher has called up his bill proposing to consolidate the present Banks in a new Bank, to be founded on the funds of the State, and the profits of which are to go into the Public Treasury. The statement made by Mr. F. on the first reading of the bill appears in today's Register, and will be read with great interest. The 2d reading of the bill is made the order of the day for Tuesday, when, no doubt, the subject will be fully discussed.—Register.

[The speech of Mr. Fisher, on the first reading of the bill, will be given hereafter in the Journal.]

## CONGRESS.

**Washington, Dec. 24.**—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Iredell, Senator from N. Carolina, appeared and took his seat. The bill authorizing the relinquishment of the school lands in Alabama, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof, was, after some debate, ordered to a third reading. Mr. Eaton submitted a resolution for changing the mode of electing the standing Committees of the Senate, by authorizing their appointment by the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, when there is a President *pro tem.* The present mode of appointment is by ballot. The resolution contemplates no change of the rule when the Vice President is in the chair, as the presiding officer of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a great number of resolutions were submitted. One resolution, offered by Mr. Richardson, of Massachusetts, referring it to a select Committee to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the duty on Spirits to the endowment of Schools, was laid on the table. The various bills from the Senate were forwarded in their various stages.—The joint resolution to adjourn both Houses from this day to Monday next, was read three times, and finally passed, by a vote of 94 to 79. The bill authorizing the establishment of the Territorial Government of Huron was postponed, with the consent of the Chairman of the Committee of Territories, until the third Tuesday in January. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to establish a territorial government at the mouth of the Oregon river. Mr. Floyd gave his views on the subject. The blanks in the bill were then filled, and Mr. Gurley proposed an

amendment, on which the Committee rose and reported progress, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

**December 25.**—In the Senate yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Eaton for changing the mode of appointing the Standing Committees of the Senate, was agreed to, *nem. dis.* By the rule, as it is now altered, the Standing Committees will be appointed by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate; but when the Vice President is present and presiding the Committees will be elected by ballot. Mr. Sanford submitted a resolution for ascertaining from the Secretary of the Treasury the proportional value of gold and silver in relation to each other, and what alterations in the gold coins of the United States may be necessary to conform those coins to the silver coins in true relative value. Messrs. Iredell and Ellis were chosen members of the Committee on enrolled bills, on the parts of the Senate. A few minutes were spent in the consideration of executive business.

The House of Representatives considered, for a short time, in Committee of the whole, the bill authorizing the occupation of the mouth of Columbia River. Some modifications were made, and after a very brief discussion, the Committee rose and reported progress; the Committee seeming generally to be of the opinion that the House was now prepared to act upon the subject.

## ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

**China.**—The Singapore Chronicle states, that the policy of the Court of Peking appears to be more hostile to any thing European than at any period since the reign of Kang-hi; that Monarch was a man of very superior talent and enlarged views of society and mankind; but since his day the Tartar Chinese dynasty has retrograded, i. e. advanced backwards. His Imperial Majesty now on the throne, who assumed the title (Taon Kwang) has broken the European Establishment of Imperial Astronomers, by sending away the last remnants of French and Portuguese talent possessed at Peking.

**Relations with Holland.**—It is stated from Washington, that Mr. Hughes, the American Charge d'Affairs, in Holland, has been nominated to the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of the Netherlands. It is understood that this promotion is the consequence of the late reference of the North-Eastern boundary question to the King of the Netherlands, as umpire between the United States and Great Britain.

We have before us, says the National Gazette, information from Vera Cruz, dated the 19th ult. Gen. Santa Ana was in the state of *Oajaca* with four or five thousand men. But as Guerrero himself—who was still in Mexico—took no part in the rebellion, and the general government shewed much energy, the speedy overthrow of Santa Ana was confidently expected by the most intelligent observers. Many arrests had taken place, and a general feeling of uneasiness seemed to prevail.

This short paragraph is worthy of particular notice, for it now appears that Santa Ana is surrounded by three or four thousand instead of three or four hundred men, as heretofore represented. According to advices of a date 12 or 14 days previous, he was flying as fast as possible with his handful of followers for the confines of Mexico, and the charitable hope was expressed that he would escape the pursuit of the government troops, and that the country would thus be relieved from his presence without further bloodshed.

An individual is now indicted and awaiting his trial in Upper Canada, for the murder of Abraham Young. From letters received from Young, there is no doubt that he is still living, and was in New-York on the 18th day of October last, where he entered as a sailor on board of a vessel bound to Lisbon. Any information concerning the said Young, left at No. 50 Front-Street, will be thankfully received by the afflicted friends of the accused. Editors will subserve the cause of humanity, and perhaps be the means of saving the life of a fellow creature, by giving this notice one or more insertions.

A U. S. Cruiser has arrived at St. Martin's with a Dutch Guineaman, full of slaves, captured on the African coast.

**Awful Event.**—A letter from Brussels, Piedmont, dated 13th September, gives the following details respecting the dreadful effects of lightning in a neighboring commune.—"Yesterday the 14th inst. they celebrated mass in the chapel of Romole, situated in the middle of an extensive meadow. About three o'clock in the day, soon after they had commenced Vespers, a violent storm arose, and the lightning striking the choir of the chapel, killed four priests and two seculars. The Archpriest of Frescarolo, aged 60, was struck dead, but appeared sitting in the attitude of one who meditated. Near him they found upon the earth the Archpriest of Sermonva, aged 50, without any exterior wound; also a tailor, aged 36. They found likewise near the door of the choir, an individual whose appearance was that of a man who died quietly. By the side of the pulpit lay extended upon the earth the Archpriest of Spigarolo, blackened; his face, hands

and hair burnt; his clothes were in rags. Near the body appeared that of the Cure of Romole, in a sitting posture, the countenance expressed great pain and suffering, but no wound was visible."

It has been pretty well ascertained that the beech tree is proof against the electric fluid. An Ohio paper states that the surveyors and woodsmen of that state have never known a beech to be struck by lightning; during the heaviest thunder storms, they feel perfectly secure under the spreading of a large beech.

**Valuable Recipe.**—In the Memoirs of Count Segur, (Vol. 1. p. 168,) there is the following anecdote: "My mother, (the Countess de Segur,) being asked by Voltaire respecting her health, told him that the most painful feeling she had arose from the decay of her stomach, and the difficulty of finding any kind of aliment that it could bear.—Voltaire, by way of conversation, assured her that he was once nearly for a year in the same state, and believed to be incurable; but that, nevertheless, a very simple remedy had restored him. It consisted in taking no other nourishment than yolks of eggs, beaten up with flour of potatoes and water." Though this circumstance took place as far back as about fifty years ago, and respected so extraordinary a personage as Voltaire, it is astonishing how little it is known, and how rarely the remedy has been practised. Its efficacy, however, in cases of debility, cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing this valuable article of food, as recommended by Sir J. Sinclair: Recipe.—Beat up an egg in a bowl, and then add six table spoonfuls of cold water, mixing the whole well together; then add two table spoonfuls of the farina of potatoes, mixing it with the liquor in the bowl. Then pour in as much boiling water as will convert the whole into jelly, and mix it well. It may be taken either alone or with the addition of a little milk, and moist or beat sugar, not only for breakfast, but in cases of great stomachic debility, or in consumptive disorders, at the other meals. The dish is light, easily digested, extremely wholesome and nourishing. Bread or biscuit may be taken with it as the stomach gets stronger.

In a late publication of Mr. Charles Butler's, he mentions some astonishing instances of legal absurdity. A gentleman having six estates, wished to settle one on each of his six sons, and the heirs of his body respectively, with what the lawyers term *cross remainders* between them, where on failure of issue in one line, the estate passes to the other branches. Mr. Butler being directed to prepare the deed, conceived at first that one proviso would be sufficient; he then thought six would do; but on examining more minutely how many clauses would be requisite to legally express the whole settlement, that they would require 720, being every possible combination of the number six—1—2—3—4—5—6—720. The other example is more striking. Ten gentlemen, partners in a mining company, wished to provide by deed, that if any one of the number advanced money to any of the others, it should be considered a sort of mortgage on the borrower's share, and have preference to all subsequent charges. The number of contracts necessary to make this provision with due legal accuracy were found to amount to 5,628,800, being all possible combinations of ten. On each of these clauses the benevolence of government has imposed a stamp duty of £25, so that the whole duty would have amounted to £90,720,000.—*Lon. Chron.*

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

**From Colombia.**—The packet brig Medina, Capt. Bekman, arrived yesterday morning (17th) from Carthagena, bringing advices to the 20th ult.

Gen. Santander had been sentenced to suffer death by a court-martial. The sentence had been passed by Bolivar to a Council of Ministers for approval. A private letter says—"I fear Santander will escape—in such case the tranquility of the country is in danger."

A treaty of peace had been concluded between Peru and Bolivar. [It was probably this circumstance that gave rise to the rumor by way of Jamaica, that peace had taken place between Colombia and Peru.]

It is reported that an attempt was making in the province of Popayan, to excite an insurrection against the government of Bolivar.

The frigate Colombia was in a state of forwardness at Carthagena, to proceed to the coast of Peru.

**Horrible Murder !!!**—On Wednesday, the 3d inst. Mr. Thomas King was murdered about forty miles from this town, on the Holly Shelter road, leading to Onslow Court House. He was returning home after visiting his neighbours Jno. James and Stratton Burton, who live near the waters of Holly Shelter Desert, when he was murdered by some person lying in wait for the dreadful purpose. The body was found in the woods near the road, on the night of Thursday, the 4th instant; and was mangled and disfigured in a most shocking manner.

Mr. King was a poor man, but was highly esteemed in his neighbourhood.

He has left a wife and five or six young children.

Suspensions were awakened with respect to the perpetrator of this deed, by the circumstance of finding near the body of Mr. King, a pass written by Mr. Elijah Shepherd, for his negro slave Arthur; and these suspicions were confirmed, by the facts, of recent occurrence; that Arthur had been detected by Mr. King, in the practice of riding his horses; and that Mr. King had threatened him with punishment, on the repetition of the offence.

It is not ascertained, nor is it believed, that Arthur had any accomplice; but a negro who was in some sort accessory to the deed, has disclosed particulars relative to it.

It appears in brief, by this disclosure, that Arthur assaulted Mr. King, (who was on horseback,) about 3 miles from his house, wrested his gun from him in the struggle for the mastery and beat him to death with it; and it was evident that the deceased had fought desperately, from the appearance of the ground for about 30 yards square.

As soon as Arthur was suspected, search was made for him, but he eluded pursuit. He has since been apprehended; and it is said, that a posse is in pursuit of some other negroes, who are suspected of being other accessories or abettors.

Raleigh Register.

**James Murphy**, of Kennebunkport, a man notorious for habits of intemperance, has been committed to the jail in York County for burning his wife so as to cause her death. He had burnt her with a Dutch-oven lid, and was preparing to set fire to some brush he had collected and placed round her, (she then lying on the floor, likewise in a state of intoxication!) when he was arrested. It seems he left the red hot lid upon her bare back, when he proceeded to the pasture for the brush, which remained in the same place when he returned. Such was the severity of the burn that she lingered in the most excruciating pain for nineteen days.—*Maine Gazette.*

DOWNINGTON, (PENN.) DEC. 16.

**Suicide.**—On Friday evening last, a good looking young man stopped at the public house of Mr. Henry Weidner, about two miles from this village, on the Harrisburg turnpike. After conversing cheerfully during the evening, he called for a small glass of brandy, which he drank, asked for a small portion of sugar and retired to bed. Towards morning, a member of the family heard a noise in the room, but did not enter it immediately—on entering, the stranger was discovered to be in convulsions, and shortly after expired. An inquest being called, and the opinion of a physician taken, they were unanimously of the opinion, that the unfortunate young man produced his own death, by taking a quantity of prussic acid, a most powerful, poisonous drug. No information could be obtained from whence he came; nor could any marks be discovered, whereby to trace his name or occupation; he having taken the precaution to remove every thing which could have such a tendency, cutting off his pockets, and tearing from his hat the name of its maker. The only mark noticed upon him, was a scar over one of his eyes; he was a well formed man and very genteel in his appearance. Conjecture is busy as to the cause which induced so rash and act—some attribute it to misfortune, and some to crime. Only fourteen cents were found about his person.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

The Eastern wing of the Massachusetts General Hospital in North Allen street, was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning between nine and ten o'clock. An alarm having been given, the engines proceeded to the scene of conflagration, and after an hour of unremitting labor, succeeded in suppressing the flame. We understand the damage is the condition of the Hospital, owing to the large quantities of salt water thrown into it from the engines, that most, if not all the patients will have to be removed. Every bed and room in the Hospital was occupied, and consequently the fire may be considered one of the most distressing that could have possibly occurred among us. The origin of the fire we have not learned; but it is attributed by many to a defection in one of the chimneys.

The Merchants in Boston have come to a resolution to decline in future to give a discharge to their debtors, either in Boston or in the country, for less than one hundred cents on a dollar, in case of loss by fire, unless their property is insured to near the amount of its value.

**Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.**—When the Doctor came to Philadelphia in 1722, he was first employed by one Keimer, a printer—a visionary, whose mind was frequently elevated above the little concerns of life, and consequently subject to mistakes which he seldom took occasion to correct. Franklin had often reasoned with him upon the importance of accuracy in his profession, but in vain. His fertile head, however, soon furnished him with an opportunity to second his arguments by proof. They soon after undertook the impression of a primer, which had been lately published in New England. Franklin overlooked the piece and when his master had set the following couplet—

When the last trump soundeth,  
We shall not all die;  
But we shall all be changed  
In the twinkling of an eye,  
he privately removed the letter e, and it was printed off—

When the last trump soundeth,  
We shall not all die;  
But we shall all be hanged  
In the twinkling of an eye!



# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1829.

The bill providing for an extra session of the Supreme Court, to be held in this place, has been lost in the House of Commons. Though we were anxious for the success of this bill, because it would greatly promote the interest and convenience of the people in the western part of the state, yet we had but faint hopes of its passing. Under the existing mode of representation, the interests of the West must continue to be neglected, or only partially promoted, by the Legislature; and so long as the anomaly, in a republican government, exists in the State, of the minority governing the majority, it is in vain to hope for legislation on a large and liberal scale—for that legislation, which looks not to the exclusive benefit of a section, but to the interest and prosperity of the whole.

In some remarks in our last, on the subject of the debts due the Banks, we stated that one tenth will be required at every renewal; but as this has been long a regulation of the Bank, our readers, perhaps, may have discovered nothing new in this requirement. As there is, however, something new in it, we now state the fact more clearly:—The State Bank will hereafter require one-tenth of the sum now due, to be paid every 90 days, so that the whole debt will be cancelled in ten instalments. For instance, if A. at this time, owes \$1000 to the Bank, \$100 will be required every 90 days, until the whole is paid off. From this explanation, it will at once be seen, that the terms of renewal are materially changed, and as the alteration, unfortunately, will prove one of deep concernment to no small portion of the community, we have thought it proper thus briefly to explain our meaning in the paragraph referred to in last week's paper.

In addition to this, it is said no new loans are to be made, as it is the intention of the Bank to wind up its business as speedily as possible; this will cause the effect of the new regulation for the renewal of notes to be still more severely felt. For suppose the debts due the State Bank amount to only \$2,000,000.—and this, we believe, is a very moderate estimate,—two hundred thousand dollars, were it possible for the debtors to comply with the regulation, will be withdrawn from circulation, every 90 days. If, under these circumstances, the debtors to the Banks will be able to meet their instalments, there will be no cause of alarm or regret; but if they will not, then the demand for legislative relief,—not such as Mr. Potter would give,—is imperative, and should not pass unheeded.

We have received a copy of the report of the majority of the Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Banks; also, the counter report of the minority of the committee on the same subject. Intending shortly to lay both these documents before our readers, as relating to matters of great interest to the people, a more particular detail of their contents than is given an extract from the Register in this week's paper, is unnecessary at this time. The two reports are widely different in their character; the one is dispassionate in its narration of facts, relative to the transactions of the Banks at different periods and on various occasions; the other is quite the reverse. The one is calculated to moderate, the other to excite public feeling to a high pitch. Which is the wiser part, is not difficult to say. The Banks have no doubt in some instances, passed the limits prescribed by their charters; in others they have not complied with its requirements; but in several cases, the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, must be considered as some extenuation. It is unjust to attribute the present embarrassments and distress entirely to them; the people must blame themselves as well as the Banks: a course of moderation, therefore, in this trying crisis, should be followed by all parties, as best calculated to mitigate the evils which now afflict the community, and afford such relief as shall be effectual, and

at the same time comport with justice and good faith.

It is stated in the report of the minority of the committee on the Banks, that there is no more than 400, or, at the most, 1000 dollars in specie, in the State Bank at Raleigh! The Bank, however, has a large amount of U. S. Bank Stock, which is equivalent thereto, as it can at any moment be converted into specie.

**Royal Salute.**—A discharge of 100 cannon, at Nashville, announced the important fact that the Electors of Tennessee had voted for Gen. Jackson!

Noah denies that Gen. Jackson will ride to Washington in the splendid coach ordered from New-York. His family will go in it, while he will ride "White Surrey." His horses will be all white, emblematical of purity. This is all in excellent keeping.

**Bank Dividend.**—The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of two per cent. on its capital stock, for the last half year.

**A Hint.**—The Editor of the New Haven Religious Intelligencer, says—"We dare not publish in our paper, all that we would say in private, to those who neglect payment, two, three, four, five and six years." This is at once modest and intelligible.

The Hon. Thomas W. Cobb, late a Senator in Congress from Georgia, has been elected Judge of the Ocmulgee circuit, in that state, in place of Judge Shorter, resigned.

A letter from Washington, to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot, says—"The reports of Mr. Adams' intention of taking up his permanent residence in Washington, are incorrect. On the 3d of March, he will retire to a private mansion for a few weeks, for the purpose of arranging his private affairs, previous to his retirement to Quincy. For the same reason, other Presidents have found it necessary to tarry in the city for a while after their official duties have ceased."

**Board of Agriculture.**—The Board of Agriculture of this State met in the Capitol on Tuesday evening last. Charles Fisher, Esq. was re-appointed President, James Mebane, Vice President, and Jo. Gales, Secretary.

Professor Mitchell's Geological Report for the present year was laid before the Board, read, and ordered to be printed in the Agricultural Pamphlet now in the press, and which will be finished in time to be distributed to the Members of the Board and of the General Assembly, before their adjournment.

It being intimated to the Board that our zealous and enlightened Agriculturist, George W. Jeffreys, Esq. of Caswell, intends to take a journey to the North, during the ensuing Spring and Summer, principally, that he may become better acquainted with the Agricultural improvements of that section of the Union, it was resolved that he be commissioned to purchase a number of Merino Sheep, for the use of the several Agricultural Societies of our State.

Register.

It is reported, says the New-York Evening Post, that a seizure of goods to a large amount has been made within a few days past by the officers of the Customs. The articles, it is said, consist chiefly of fine jewelry, valued at more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The Mansion of the President was opened last evening, for the first time this Season, for the reception of visiting friends and strangers. An unusually large concourse of ladies and gentlemen thronged the Halls, and met with a cordial and hospitable reception. A more cheerful scene has seldom been witnessed in Washington.

Amongst the number of strangers present, we observed Mr. Gallatin, Gen. Clarke, (former Governor of Missouri,) Mr. Shaler, our Consul General to the Barbary Powers, Judge Preble, and Mr. Fillebrown, of Maine, with many others. Music and the dance added to the harmony of the evening.—Intelligencer.

A young man, belonging, as is said, to one of the most respectable families in New-York, was recently committed for forging a check to the amount of \$50—only, upon the U. S. Bank. The check was signed J. Anderson.

**Another Link in the Great Chain.**—The New York Journal of Commerce announces the success of their enterprise in making the Delaware and Hudson Canal, across the State of New Jersey—it being now complete and in full operation. A sloop had just arrived laden with the Lackawanna coal. We are told that it is found to burn equally as well as the anthracite of Penn. Enormous quantities will be brought into the market next summer, which will be afforded,

as we have the best of reasons to believe, at a rate at least one-third lower than that demanded for the coal of Pennsylvania. The Rail Road is not yet complete, but it is far advanced. Locomotive engines have been imported to be used on the road, and 5 or 6 stationary engines, also imported, are now on their way up the Canal. Nat. Intel.

On Thursday last, Mr. Simon Hancock, of Edgefield District, with a musket shot himself thro' the heart. He had suffered with a corroding Cancer in the lower jaw and throat, which rendered life a burden to him. It is supposed, he took this step to escape the protracted misery which he had in prospect during the few wretched days his disease would allow him to live in this world.

Augusta Courier.

**From Gibraltar.**—A letter was received in town yesterday, from Gibraltar, dated the 23d of October, which states that the whole number of deaths up to that period, amounted to about one thousand! On the 18th there were forty-six deaths; and on the 23d eighteen. The rains had commenced, and it was supposed that a continuance, of which there was every probability, would have a favorable effect. There had been no arrivals from the United States since the departure of the Soto, which sailed on the 10th.

N. Y. Gaz.

**Daring Robbery of the Mail.**—We learn (says the Winyaw Intelligencer, of the 20th inst.) that the carrier of the Mail between this place and Conwayborough, was on Thursday last attacked by two negro fellows, about two miles above Pringle's Ferry, who threw him from his horse, and ran with the Mail into a neighboring swamp. It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to secure these villains, that they may receive the punishment which their daring conduct so richly merits.

Major Babcock of the Engineers, has recently arrived at this place, for the purpose, we understand, of making such arrangements as may be necessary preparatory to the construction of a Fortification on Cockspur Island. The work to be erected, is intended, we believe, for about 150 guns, and the position selected extremely favorable to the defence of our city.

Savannah Georgian.

A Rhode Island paper mentions that one of the Deaf and Dumb who appeared before the General Assembly of that State a short time since, in answer to the question proposed to him, what is the difference between the Imagination and the Judgment? replied thus—"The Imagination is the faculty of the mind to conceive or describe our feelings or passions or the scenes which are around us, in various ways;—Judgment is the faculty or power to weigh two or many subjects in the intellectual scale of the mind, and decide which is right or wrong."

A law is to go into effect in Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, prohibiting, from that time, the circulation of notes less than \$5, under a penalty of \$5 for every offence. It is said to have given great dissatisfaction in the Western parts of the State—and efforts are making to effect its suspension or repeal.

A young man by the name of Bruner, of Granberry township, Butler county, Penn. accidentally shot his father on the 26 inst. They were watching a dwer lick, and the father having wandered from the course agreed upon, the son perceived something moving in the bushes, which he supposed was a buck, and fired;—when, conceive of his astonishment on coming up to find, instead of a buck, the almost lifeless body of his father.

**American Artists.**—In the London Literary Souvenir for 1829, which has just been received here, is a beautiful engraved portrait of Sir Walter Scott. It is not a little remarkable that the painter and engraver are both Americans, and to both is awarded a high measure of praise by the London critics. C. R. Leslie, Esq. R. A. is the painter, and M. J. Danforth, Esq. of this city, the engraver. We owe much on the score of national honor to our artists. N. Y. E. Post.

The Belvidere, N. J. paper states that the rains have swollen the mountain streams and the Delaware so high, that the printers are almost inclined to turn collectors of drift wood as more profitable than their present occupation.

A thief in New Haven, recently entered the market house in the night and stole the hind quarters of a hog. A wag declares he was not a Jackson man, because they generally "go the whole hog."

**Native Ginger.**—The Savannah Georgian of the 5th instant, notices a specimen of this useful root left at that office by Mr. Raiford, who has raised it four years in succession on common land, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the climate.

Donald Adair, a new novel by a young

lady of Virginia, is spoken of as being remarkably pure in diction and moral in purpose. It is advertised as forthcoming in Richmond.

A York, U. C. paper says, "we have received a sample of sugar, refined in London from the maple sugar of Canada. It is certainly equal to any of the refined sugar imported for sale into this country."

**A BREAKFAST.**—A Farmer's servant having a cheese set before him to take his breakfast, and sitting a long time over it, his master asked him when he intended to have done. "Sir," said he, "a cheese of this size is not so soon eaten as you think."

**A lucky Printer.**—A notice in the New York Observer states, that if George Posier Southerton, a printer, late from Quebec, will call at that office, he will hear good news; as, for instance, of a great legacy from a rich relation. It is not often that printers meet with such good fortune, for, generally speaking, they are a luckless set.

In Boston there are 16 Banks, possessing agreeably to a late exhibit, seven hundred and twelve thousand dollars in Specie, and having seven millions of notes in circulation. This, says Maj. Noah, reminds him of Falstaff's tavern bill of a half penny in bread to six shillings of sack.

**General Jackson.**—We are much gratified to find, that the administration papers in all parts of the Union on learning the success of General Jackson, have very promptly and almost universally declared their willingness to support his administration, if he shall merit their support, by ably and faithfully administering the government on the principles pursued by his predecessors. This shows that our party has been acting from principle—not from a blind devotion to a man. And hence, if the General shall be found as President, to possess only half the merits claimed for him by his friends, he will probably find his best supporters among these men of principle—and his bitterest opponents among those who are capable, from personal motives, of arraying themselves against their government right or wrong.

Louisville Focus

## CHOOSING A WIFE.

When Theophilus wished to select a wife, his intention was announced; and several ladies most distinguished for beauty and accomplishments, presented themselves as candidates for his favor. On an appointed day, they arranged themselves in an apartment in the palace, and the Emperor, with a golden apple in his hand, walked along to make his choice. He remarked, aloud in passing, that women had been the cause of much evil in the world; and one young lady, to recommend herself by her wit and spirit, immediately replied that his Majesty must allow they had also been the cause of much good.

The Emperor turned from his fair antagonist with dislike and fixing his eyes upon another, who seemed diffident and shrinking from notice, he placed the golden apple in her hand, and selected her for his wife. This was the famous Theodora. She did not deceive his choice, but was distinguished for her modesty and prudence. On the death of her husband she was appointed Regent to her son Michael, and for eleven years conducted the affairs of the empire.

## THE MARKETS

**Fayetteville, December 25.**  
Cotton 8 75 a 9 25; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16 1/2; flour 3 1/2 a 6 1/2; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7 1/2; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar, common, 10 1/2 a 11 prime 11 a 12; salt 125; wheat 1 20 a 1 25; whiskey 30

**Columbia, Dec. 20.**  
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 3/4; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87 1/2; Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2; Flour 5 a 6.

**Cherow, Dec. 24.**  
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 80; Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4 1/2 a 5; Whiskey, 35 a 37 1/2; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

**Camden, Dec. 27.**—Cotton, 8 a 9; flour, 5 50; wheat 1 60.

**Charleston, Dec. 27.**  
Cotton 9 1/2 a 10 1/2; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn 52 a 56; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4 1/2; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 27 a 28; Flour 8 a 8 1/2.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.

## FOR SALE.

**PURSUANT** to the stipulations of a Deed of Trust, executed by Henry C. Kern, I will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 22d of this month, the tract of Land on which the said Kern resides, containing 260 acres. This tract lies about 3 miles east of Salisbury, on the road leading to Salem, Danville, Milton, Raleigh, &c. There are on it a good dwelling-house and other houses, directly on the road, and well situated for entertaining travellers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, which will be at the dwelling-house on the premises.

**JOHN BEARD, jr. Trustee.**  
Salisbury, January 2, 1829.  
At the same time and place will be sold, by virtue of another Deed of Trust, executed to Jacob Ribelin, sen. one wagon, four horses and gears, and two stiffs.

**Dr. Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar,** had, for some time, a most violent cough, when his friend, Dr. Geach persisted in recommending asses' milk as a certain cure. The bard, tired of his importunities, at length quieted him by sending the following epigram:—

"And Doctor do you really think,  
That asses' milk I ought to drink!  
'Twould quite remove my cough, you say,  
And drive my old complaints away.  
It cured yourself—I grant it true;  
But then—'twas mother's milk to you."

## SONG.

There's not a word thy lip hath breathed,  
A look thine eye hath given,  
That is not shrouded within my heart,  
Like to a dream of heaven!  
There's not a spot where we have met;  
A favourite flower, or tree;  
There's not a scene, by thee beloved,  
That is not prized by me!  
When'er I hear the linnet's song,  
Or the blithe woodlark's lay,  
Or mark upon the golden west,  
The rosy clouds decay;  
When'er I catch the breath of flowers,  
Or Music from the tree,  
Thought wings her way to distant bowers,  
And memory clings to thee. R. F. H.

A coffer without a lock shows that it contains no treasure, as a mouth always open denotes an empty brain.

In adversity man seeth himself abandoned by others; he findeth all his hopes are centered within himself; he roseth his soul, he encountereth his difficulties, and they yield before him.

## DIED.

On Saturday night, the 27th ult. in the 43d year of his age, Mr. JOHN F. PRIFER, at his own residence in Cabarrus county. His illness was short but painful, and accompanied from the third day, with an almost continual delirium, which prevented him from bearing his dying testimony to the power of that religion, in the profession of which he had long lived. As a professor of religion, his views were clear and strictly evangelical; his conduct very exemplary; and he seemed usually to enjoy a strong hope of happiness beyond the grave. He left a large number of worthy and respectable friends and relations to lament not his but their loss; but they have no cause to mourn as those who have no hope.

COMMUNICATED.

In this county, on the 28th ult. Susan Beard, daughter of Mr. Wm. Howard, aged 3 years, 6 months, and 23 days.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,  
But withers in the rising day,  
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,  
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

It died ere its expanding soul,  
Had ever burnt with wrong desires,  
Had ever spurn'd at heaven's controul,  
Or ever quench'd its sacred fires.

It died to sin, it died to cares,  
But for a moment felt the rod;  
O mourner, such the Lord declares,  
Such are the children of our God.

COMMUNICATED.

## Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE subscriber finding it necessary to be absent for a few months, has employed the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a graduate of one of the colleges of Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Academy, during his absence. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the performance of the duties of an instructor; and it is confidently hoped that the cheapness of board and tuition, combined with the well known local advantages of the situation, will secure to this Institution a full share of public patronage.

A. W. GAY, Principal.  
Wilkesboro', Dec. 27, 1828.—3116.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

November Session, 1828.

James Neely, Executor of Wm. Barnett, dec. vs. The Heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec.—Caveat to a will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs of Wm. Barnett, Abraham Barnett, Samuel Barnett, Mary Elliott, Thomas Barnett, Ruth Porter, Elizabeth Spratt, James Barnett, Susanna Barnett, William McRee, Rachel Vance, Harriet Taylor, & Margaret Spratt, reside without the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yaddin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for Mecklenburg county, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there shew cause why a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Barnett, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.  
By Thos. B. SMART, D. C.  
61219—pr. Adv. \$3.

## Notice.

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward Mes Grath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Brick-laying, Painting, &c.  
December 15, 1828.—121f.

## ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

## Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.



# POETRY.



## THE MATRIMONIAL RULE.

INSCRIBED IN THE ALBUM OF A YOUNG LADY ON THE EVE OF MARRIAGE.

'Tis morning!—o'er the new-waked earth  
The sun his brightest radiance flings,  
And nought is heard save sounds of mirth,  
And all around with gladness rings.

And light clouds begin to rise,  
While eddying breezes sweep along;  
Dark, and more dark, they veil the skies,  
And storm-winds drown the voice of song.

So, lady, do we often see  
The morn of matrimonial life  
All smiles, all joy, all gaiety,  
Its noon obscured by feuds and strife.

But would you know a charm of power  
To assure the sunshine of the heart,  
To break the tempest that will lower,  
To blunt the point of discord's dart—

BEAR AND FORBEAR!—no wiser given  
Than this short rule, which practised well,  
Makes marriage e'en on earth a heav'n;  
Neglected—turns it to a hell.

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### YOUNG PAUGUS.

The "old French War" was over.—The banners of England had long streamed above the towers of Quebec. The Indians had left the woods and lakes of New Hampshire, for the broader waters and deeper forests of Canada and the West. Time had tamed the iron sinews of the rangers—untameable by any other enemy—or they were sleeping "each in his narrow cell forever laid." Where the free man once roamed after the moose, prowled upon the scout, or lighted the council fire—now stood the infant village and the peaceful neighborhood. The water fall, at whose foaming foot, that Indian once darted his rude spear into the salmon, or hooked the trout upon his curved bit of bone—now turned the wheel of the clumsy grist mill, whither the jogging farmer brought his "rye and indian," over moss and hill, and through brush and swamp, in peace and in safety.—The congregations, as they gathered together "at meeting," no longer brought their charged guns to the house of worship, or feared that the prayers of their minister would be interrupted by the war whoop—of Lovewell's men scarcely a survivor remained, of the few that lived through the desperate fight at Pigwackett. Chamberlain was still alive. He was an old grey-headed man. He had long given over hunting, and peace had changed his war spear into an implement of husbandry; of all his hunting and fighting gear nothing remained to him, but the gun that shot old Paugus at Lovewell's pond, and the bullet pouch and yellow powder horn, covered over with Indian devices, which were the spoil of the fallen savage in that terrible encounter. These he had preserved with an old man's care. His cottage, from which went up the solitary smoke, that caught the eye of Capt. Lovewell and his men, now was the centre of a considerable hamlet. A wild stream ran past it—and, a little way below it, tumbled down a fall, upon which stood one of the rude saw mills of that day, and old Chamberlain, once the swift hunter and the strong and proud warrior, was now its humble owner, and more humble tender. He had survived his wife and his children. Few of his neighbors ventured to be familiar with him, on account of the stern peculiarity of his character, and he passed his days in solitude, excepting such association as men had with him in his humble vocations.

In the year 1777—towards the close of one of those fair days in autumn, which make up the "Indian summer"—a number of the villagers of P—had gathered into their one story tavern, to talk over the affairs of their little public, as was their wont, when they were surprised and startled by the entrance of a young Indian among them. An Indian at that time had got to be a rarity in P—. He was tall, over six feet and finely formed after the fashion of the forest. He had a belt of wampum around his waist, and from it hung his tomahawk. A long gun was in his hand, and he stood in his moccasins with the grace and dignity of the son of a chief. He placed his gun behind the door and silently took his seat by himself. A little before sun set, the farmers left the inn and retired to their homes. One old hunter remained with the landlord and the young savage. The hunter eyed the Indian with keen attention—his suspicions were awakened at the sight of this warrior armed, so remote from the

nearest tribe and in a time of peace.—He was acquainted with the Indian character in the old wars, and his suspicions were heightened and confirmed when he heard the young chief ask the landlord in a low and indifferent tone, if "one Chamberlain dwelt in the village?"—The landlord pointed out to him the mill where the old man labored, and the village where he dwelt. The Indian took his gun and went out.

"Some of the blood of old Paugus," said the hunter, "and I'll venture my life, come to avenge the death of that chief, upon Chamberlain. I'll give the old man warning." He hastily stepped out and followed a winding foot path that led down to the saw mill where the old man was still at his toils. He reached the mill and told Chamberlain, "that young Paugus from Canada had come with his rifle and his tomahawk to avenge upon him the fall of that chief." Chamberlain's cheek turned ashy pale, and he sternly replied, "tell young Paugus I have the gun that slew his father and he had better return to his forests than molest me in my old age," and as he spoke he pointed to the long gun as it hung upon prongs of the moose horn, driven into the saw mill plate and near it was suspended the bullet pouch and powder horn of Pigwackett. The hunter had given his warning and retired. The sun was setting to the south of moosehillock. Chamberlain took down his gun, tried its flint—charged it—took the pouch and horn, and hung them upon his side, hung up, near the saw gate, the old garment he had worn at work through the day, hoisted the gate of the mill and set it rapidly going—looked keenly around him in every direction, and retired to an eminence, a few rods distant, crowned with a thick clump of thick bushes and crouched down to await the approach of his mysterious enemy. He was not, however, mysterious to Chamberlain. The old man remembered every trait in the Indian character and calculated with great accuracy as to the time and manner of young Paugus' advance. Just as it was growing too dusky to distinguish a human form, except towards the west, the old man discovered him creeping cautiously from a bunch of bushes eight or ten rods above the mill by the side of the torrent, with his cocked rifle before him, and his hand upon his lock. The young savage heard the noise of the saw gate and could discern it in rapid motion, and shrunk back into the thicket. He came out again a little distant from where he went in, and, with the wary motions of the ambush, reconnoitered the mill. Chamberlain marked him all the while as the catamount eyes the fox. Young Paugus came out of the bushes the third time and in a new quarter, and was stealthily advancing, when something seemed to catch his eye in the form of his father's slayer—he stopped short—brought his rifle to his eye, and with quick aim fired. The report rang sharp and low upon the still air, as if the gun itself were muffled or afraid to speak above its breath. Young Paugus crept out upon a mill log that extended over the rapid, and stretching himself up to his full height, as if to ascertain, without advancing, the success of his shot. The old man could spare him no longer. He saw the well remembered form of the old Pigwackett chief, as the young savage stood against the sky of the west which was still lit with the rays of the sunken sun. He levelled the fatal gun—it blazed—young Paugus leaped into the air six feet as the ball whistled through his heart, and his lifeless body fell far down into the rapid that foamed below him—while his vengeful spirit fled and mingled, with that sterner one, which parted long before at Lovewell's pond.

Chamberlain returned slowly and gloomily to his cottage. The next morning, a bullet through the centre of the old garment he had hung at the saw gate, admonished him, that the aim as well as the vengeance of old Paugus had descended to his sons, and as he mused upon those he had slain, and reflected that, although he was old, he still might have again to lift his gun against the blood of Paugus, or himself fall by their avenging hand—he wished bitterly that some other bullet than his own had slain that renowned Indian, and that they had never met, to quench their battle thirst and scour out their foul guns, upon the beach of Lovewell's pond.

Souvenir.

From the New York Morning Courier.  
The Ten Tribes of Israel.—The following article relating to the curious historical problem of the present abode of the descendants of the ten tribes of Israel, carried away by the King of Assyria, is given by the Caledonia Mercury from a German paper under the head of Leipsic.

"After having seen some years past merchants from Tiflis, Persia, and Ar-

menia, among the visitors at our fair, we have had for the time, two traders from Bucharra, with shawls, which are there manufactured of the finest wool of Thibet and Cashmere, by the Jewish families, who form a third part of the population. In Bucharra, (formerly the capital of Sogdina) the Jews have been very numerous ever since the Babylonian captivity, and are there as remarkable for their industry and manufactures, as they are in England for their money transactions. It was not till last year that the Russian Government succeeded in extending its diplomatic mission far into Bucharra. The above traders exchanged their shawls for coarse and fine woollen cloths of such colors as are most esteemed in the East."

As no geographical works make mention of such a body of Jews as those mentioned in the above article, the inquiry naturally occurs, at what period and under what circumstances they established themselves in a land so remote from their original country. The editor of the Caledonia Mercury thinks that that question can only be solved by supposing them to be descendants of the ten tribes carried away by the King of Assyria, and placed according to Scripture history "in Helah and in Habor by the river Gozan and in the cities of the Medes." The river Gozan is thought by commentators to be the Ganges, and this river has its source in the countries in which the Jews spoken of in the Leipsic article reside, at the distance of three thousand miles from the latter city. The great elevated plain of central Asia, surrounded by lofty mountains, with a population estimated twenty millions, is little known to the people of Europe, and is at least as likely to contain the descendants of the lost tribes as any other country on the globe. In addition to the Leipsic article, the Caledonia Mercury contains the following information:

In the year 1822, a Mr. Sargon, who, if we mistake not, was one of the agents to the London Society, communicated to England some interesting accounts of a number of persons resident at Bombay, Cannamora, and their vicinity, who were evidently the descendants of Jews, calling themselves Beni Israel, and bearing, almost uniformly, Jewish names, but with Persian terminations. This gentleman feeling very desirous of obtaining all possible knowledge of their condition, undertook a mission for this purpose to Cannamora; and the result of his enquiries was, a conviction that they were not Jews of the one tribe and a half, being a different race to the white and black Jews at Cohn, and consequently that they were a remnant of the long lost Ten Tribes. This gentleman also concluded, from the information he obtained respecting the Beni-Israel, that they existed in great numbers in the countries between Coch-in and Bombay, the north of Persia, among the hordes of Tartary, and in Cashmere; the very countries in which, according to the paragraph in the German paper, they exist in such numbers. So far, then, these accounts confirm each other, and there is every probability that the Beni-Israel, resident on the west or the Indian peninsula, had originally proceeded from Bucharra. It will therefore be interesting to know something of their moral and religious character. The following particulars are collected from Mr. Sargon's accounts.—1. In dress and manners they resemble the natives, so as not to be distinguished from them except by attentive observation and enquiry. 2. They have Hebrew names of the same kind, and with the local termination as the Sepoys in the 9th regiment Bombay Native Infantry. 3. Some of them read Hebrew, and they have a faint tradition of the cause of their original exodus from Egypt. 4. Their common language is the Hindoo. 5. They keep idols and worship, and use idolatrous ceremonies intermixed with Hebrew. 6. They circumcise their own children. 7. They observe the Kippor, or great expiation day of the Hebrews, but not the Sabbath or any other feast or fast days. 8. They call themselves Gorah Jehudi, or White Jews; and they term the black Jews Collah Jehudi. 9. They speak of the Arabian Jews as their brethren, but do not acknowledge the European Jews as such, because they are of a fairer complexion than themselves. 10. They use on all occasions, and under the most trivial circumstances, the usual Jewish prayer:—"Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." 11. They have no cohen, (priest) levite or kasi, among them, under those terms; but they have a kasi, (reader) who performs prayers and conducts their religious ceremonies; and they appear to have elders and a chief in each community, who determine in their religious concerns. 12. They ex-

pect the Messiah, and that they will one day return to Jerusalem. They think that the time of his appearance will soon arrive, at which they much rejoice, believing that at Jerusalem they will see their God, worship him only, and be despised no more.

These particulars, we should presume, can scarcely fail to prove interesting both in a moral and religious, as well as in a geographical point of view. The number of the scattered members of the tribe of Judah and the half-tribe of Benjamin, rather exceed than fall short of five millions. Now, if to this number be added the many other millions to be found in the different countries of the East, what an immense power would be brought into action, were the spirit of nationality once roused, or any extraordinary event to occur, which should induce them to unite in claiming possession of that land which was given to them for an "heritage forever," and to which, in every other clime of the earth, their fondest hopes and their dearest aspirations never cease to turn!

## CONJUGAL DEVOTION.

One of the most romantic enterprises of modern times is the search undertaken by Madame Bonpland for her husband, the celebrated naturalist, and the illustrious associate of Humboldt in those researches which have shed so much light upon the operations of nature upon that most magnificent theatre of her's, the tropical regions of America. The strict jealousy with which Dr. Francia, the Dictator of Paraguay, guards the singular republic over which he reigns, from the observation of the rest of the world, is well known. No stranger who visits it is willingly permitted to return to carry back the story of what he has seen. Bonpland, in pursuing his botanical researches, penetrated into its territories, which afford an extensive and inviting field for the study of his favorite science. Of course he was detained by Dr. Francia, who has taken some pains, it seems, to convince the world, through the Brazil press, that he remains there by choice, and not by compulsion. In the mean time all solicitations to procure his release have been fruitless. The government of Buenos Ayres and the Emperor of Brazil, with several of the European governments, are said to have interested themselves, in his behalf, but without effect.—Madame Bonpland has now undertaken to join him in that distant and little known country, and if she cannot effect his release, to share his captivity. What her husband has done for fame, and even more, this lady has done for affection. A London paper gives the following account of her voyage and perilous journey so far as is known:

N. Y. Evening Post.

"Madame Bonpland directed her voyage, in the first instance, to Rio Janeiro; but on her arrival there found the young Emperor had it not in his power to assist her romantic enterprise, having already failed in his repeated efforts in favor of her husband. She accordingly left Rio in a French steam ship, and after a most tempestuous voyage arrived in Chile, where she remained several weeks, during which time she received every attention from the British merchants and residents, and in particular from Captain Juby, of his Majesty's ship Volage. Upon her embarkation for Peru, she encountered a repetition of misfortunes in the loss of her trinket box, containing jewels to a considerable amount—a loss in her circumstances, she was little able to sustain. Nothing, however, could damp the ardour of this extraordinary woman. She arrived at Lima, and took up her abode in the house of an English merchant to whom she was recommended. From thence, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of her friends, she set off for Upper Peru, determined to prosecute her undertaking. Marshal Sucre, president of that republic, accorded her his protection, and manifested the greatest interest in her welfare. Subsequently she set out from Arica and Tacua, to traverse those immense wilds, hitherto unexplored by civilized man, and but little known even to the native Indians, which separate the two countries. She was accompanied by a little black slave only, of 14 years of age. The next account of the chivalrous undertaking of this heroic woman will be looked for with the greatest interest by all lovers of science and the arts to whom this brief account of her progress hitherto cannot fail to prove highly interesting."

An editor in Georgia says, he can never look on a lady rigged in a Navarino, but he thinks of this couplet—

"Here I am so brisk and airy,  
Come and kiss me till I'm weary."

Juvenile sang froid.—In the year 1821, a young Englishman, 17 years of age, left Madrid in the Diligence for Yrun. About seven leagues from Madrid, a band of robbers stopped them, ordered the whole of the passengers to alight forthwith, and then bound them with cords. The banditti immediately lighted a number of torches, and proceeded to ransack the vehicle. The young Englishman having a great passion for drawing, and conceiving it to be a very picturesque scene, managed to slip the cords from his hands—took out his sketch book, and began very coolly to commit it to paper.—The robbers were so struck with the extraordinary enthusiasm of the young man, that they permitted him to finish his sketch, and left his property untouched, although they took possession of the smallest article from every other passenger. The Danish Secretary of Legation at Madrid, who was one of the party, was stripped to his shirt; his elegant travelling cap was exchanged for an old Christian Montero. He had a ring on his finger, which, though intrinsically of little value, he much prized; and, by way of preserving it, told one of the robbers that it had been so many years on his finger, that it was impossible to get it off. "Tenemos cuchillos," "we have knives," said the ruffian coolly. Upon this information the finger instinctively shrunk, and the ring was immediately delivered.

Peter's Warning.—It is said that Peter, after his fall, never heard the cock crow without being over whelmed with grief. It reminded him of his attachment to Christ,—of the struggle which took place in his mind, between his love for his Saviour and his fear of danger,—of the cursing and swearing with which he finally denied his Lord,—and of the tempest of grief which arose within him, when he went out and wept bitterly.

I never hear the coming of the day announced by the cock crowing, without thinking of Peter. "Another day is approaching with its cares and temptations and trials,—every hour will bring with it some new danger; the vows of God are upon me; the adversary is on the alert; God is to be served, and the interests of the precious soul to be secured, and the honor of my Master is to be upheld in the presence of a wicked world. Perhaps I may this day bring reproach upon religion by an ungodly walk and conversation; I may be left to deny my Saviour; I may become a traitor to his cause, and the enemies of Christ may rejoice at my fall. But it is impossible! So thought Peter; I am ready to die for his sake. But the little maid met him: he denied his Master, and went out and wept bitterly."

Ferne.

NEW HAVEN, NOV. 25.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We have to record a melancholy instance of self-destruction which took place in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Meritt Holt, formerly a merchant in this city, where his family still reside, but lately established in New York, of the firm of Holt and Bradley, which existed but a short time, committed suicide by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief from a rafter in the garret of his house in George street. Mr. H. we understand, had for some time labored under a depression of mind, arising partly from disappointments in his mercantile concerns, and partly from the operation of his thoughts on religious subjects. On Monday morning he arose very early, went out, and it is supposed attended prayers at the College chapel. On his return he performed the usual religious duties of his family, breakfasted, and soon after repaired to the garret, where he committed the fatal deed. A jury of inquest was held on the body, who returned a verdict of mental derangement. Mr. H. was an amiable man, of ardent piety, and highly respected in the circles where he was known. He has left a wife and three children, with numerous relatives and friends, to mourn his untimely end.

Con. Herald.

Early progress.—Four little boys, the oldest not above eight years of age, were lately arrested in New York for petit larceny. One of them, on the officer seizing him, defended himself, by presenting a pistol.

Pennsylvania.—In this State, there are nineteen candidates for the office of Governor, besides the present incumbent, Governor Shultz, who will serve again if elected.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.  
FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Deeds for sale at this Office.